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AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

In English treatises upon husbandry, a judicious system of rotation is insisted upon as essential for preserving the fertility of the farm. The character of our soil and climate differ so much from those of England, that we probably should fail of success were we to copy their processes throughout. But while it may be unwise for us to cultivate the same crops which are there found most profitable, it by no means follows that the principles upon which they establish their rotations, may not be valuable here. It is a rule with them not to let the same kind of crop grow upon a field two successive years. And the principle may be valuable in its application here. Our own observations are opposed to taking a crop of Indian corn from a field two successive seasons. For though the second crop may be as good as the first, yet the second application of manure is much less serviceable on the following crops than the first; in other words six cords of manure applied to an acre for corn in 1840, and six cords to the same acre for corn in 1841, will not turn to so much account on the after crops as would be obtained from putting the six cords in 1841 upon a different acre.—We have no design to discuss this subject here, but are merely introducing the following extracts from *Morton on Soils*, which, though relating to English crops, may furnish some hints at principles which will be valuable in Yankee husbandry. The author is addressing the tenants of Philip Pusey, Esq., M. P., and now President of the Royal Agricultural Society.—Ed.

"The rotation which you adopt is called the Norfolk or four-field course: the first year wheat, after one year clover made into hay; the second year is turnips after the wheat; most of your dung is laid on for this crop, but part of the field intended for turnip is sown in September, with winter vetches or rye, or white and yellow clover sown amongst the wheat, and these crops are fed off by sheep in April, May and June, after which the land is sown to winter turnips; there is also a part sometimes sown to white peas, and when they are harvested the land is sown with turnip seed; the third year the whole is in barley, with clover seed; and the fourth year the whole is in clover, which is made into hay: this I believe is the system of culture which you strictly adhere to.

Now, before we examine the several members of this course of cropping, let us see how the economy of your live stock goes on. They consist wholly of a flock of sheep, and these principally of breeding ewes; (I believe there are very few of you that ever fatten any of your ewes or lambs for the butcher;) and that you dispose of your lambs and old ewes in summer and autumn, and that the price you get for them, with the price of the wool from your ewes, is the amount of money you yearly receive from your sheep; this is all the return they make for the whole of the food they consume in twelve months. The only other stock you have is working horses; some of you may breed a colt to keep up his team, others have some cows for the use of the family. (These remarks are not intended to apply to the dairy farms.)

All your live stock may therefore be said to be your working horses and your flock of sheep, and all the return they make you is the value of your lambs, old ewes, and the wool from your ewes, besides the value of the manure from the sheep when folded on your turnips, or on your land for wheat, either before or after it is sown.

The whole of your wheat, and barley, and peas you take to market, and the price you get for these, with what we have before mentioned as the return from your live stock, make up the total amount of return from your farm.

From this system it is evident that the several crops come around in rotation once in every four years; this quick repetition of the same crop on the same ground, is the greatest objection to the Norfolk system. It has been found that land soon gets tired of any particular crop, when repeated in so short a period.

The first member of the course that fails is the clover, which is by no means so sure or productive a crop now as it used to be; it is very frequently a failing crop, dying when it comes up, or blighting off in the spring or early part of the summer; indeed, the land seems to be so completely tired of it, that we can scarcely ever see a good crop of clover. A remedy for this evil has been attempted on your stronger land, by dividing the clover field into two, and taking a crop of beans or peas over one half of it, and clover on the other half, so that if these crops be taken on the alternate sides of the field, that which was beans last turn, comes in course for clover next turn—so that it will be eight years before either the clover or the beans come round on the same ground. This is a great improvement, so far as the crop goes, and it will remedy the evil, and I have no doubt but an increased crop of clover will be the result; but it must be remembered that by this change one fourth part of the green crop, as food for sheep, is given up, and this fourth part is added to the corn-producing crop, not to be consumed on the farm, but to be sold and carried off the land. This is an evil equal in magnitude to the failure of the clover crop: thus a fourth part of the food for sheep is gone, and with it, of course, the means of returning the manure it would have produced to the soil, for the reproduction of food for stock.

That which we have already noticed as to the failure of the clover crop, also takes place with the turnip which is of much more consequence to you: how often do we see the turnips to be a failing crop; indeed how seldom do we see a good crop of turnips on the fine turnip soil of which your farms consist.

This failure is, we think, partly owing to the same cause as that of the clover—the too frequent repetition of them on the same land. If the crops were farther apart, say six or eight years, we have no doubt that the crops would not only be more certain, but also more abundant.

About the first of this century the turnip crops in Norfolk began to fail; great complaints were heard in every quarter, that the turnips, instead of producing large bulbs as they used to do, produced roots like fingers and toes, without any bulbs; and much was written on the cause of the failure, and on the remedy; but every remedy failed, till some one by claying a field a second time, (that is, putting on a 100 cubic yards of clay or chalk marl to the acre,) found that, after this, the sandy soil, having a much greater degree of tenacity or adhesiveness than before produced good crops of turnips, as well as good crops of clover, barley and wheat.

When I mentioned to some of you this mode of recruiting your land which is tired of turnips, (and which is still continued in the sandy parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, of claying their land every eight years,) you expressed your approval of the plan, and stated, 'We have no doubt of it, for if we take any earth from the sides of the field or road, and put it on our land in course for turnips, we are sure to see turnips where the earth was laid, if there be any in the field.' Now there is scarcely a field, particularly in Charney, but what has accumulations of earth at the end of the old ridges, left by the turning of the plow, and it would be an advantage to the field to have these accumulations removed: and it would be of great use if carted over the field, or if mixed with the dung, and forty or fifty cartloads of such a mixture put on the acre, would be sure to secure a good crop of turnips; besides this, there are the sides of the field, the road sides, and the sides of the ditches would furnish as much matter as would give a covering to the whole of your arable land, and there is clay within a mile I think of any field on the estate; a covering of which would produce as good an effect on the sands of Berks, as it does on those of Norfolk and Suffolk.

But in some instances there may be another cause for the complete failure of the turnip crop; indeed I have seen very good reasons for believing it.

Before we attempt the cultivation of any plant, it is quite necessary for us to be well acquainted with the nature and habits of the plant, and the mode of culture which suits it, to be able to cultivate the plant with success.

If the nature and the habits of the turnip, and the kind of culture necessary for the developement of its natural character be unknown or neglected, we shall very seldom succeed in producing good crops; but if we know something of the nature and habits of the plant, and attend strictly to the mode of culture necessary, under every circumstance, we shall seldom fail in producing good crops.

The turnip seed and the habits of the young plant are in every way like those of the wild mustard and charlock, which is to be seen growing in the spring very abundantly and luxuriantly, on land which has been pulverized or reduced to a very fine tilth, and is so injurious to early sown barley, or oats, or spring sown wheat on some soils; but these plants very seldom grow on the same field, if the land be left in a rough or cloddy

state, not finely pulverized; here then is a key to the production of these plants; hence the necessity of having the land well pulverized in the early part of the spring, and then to keep it so for the perfect developement of the turnip plant, whose habits in the early stages of its growth, are in every respect like those of the wild mustard and charlock.

We think, therefore, to secure a good crop of turnips, the land must be early reduced to a fine tilth, and when in this fine pulverized state, it must also be kept moist; for a fine pulverized soil, recently made so by mechanical means, is dry and without moisture in it to vegetate the seed. This is universally the case with land (however light and sandy it may be) which is plowed the first time for turnips in the spring, and we have seen the first plowing given to turnip land in the month of May, and the result was, what was predicted, a complete failure of the whole crop of turnips.

Here let us stop for a little, and try if we can ascertain the amount of loss sustained by the failure of the turnip crop; for this is a most important question, and it is right that we should have a clear view of it, for it is universally believed by every turnip farmer, that if they get a good crop of turnips, there is no fear of good crops during the remainder of the course, and this we believe to be the case.

But before we can ascertain what loss we sustain from not having a good crop of turnips, it will be necessary for us to know the value of such a crop: well then, a good crop of turnips may be reckoned at 20 tons of bulbs per acre, and it has been ascertained by many experiments on a large scale, that sheep, when fattening on turnips, will consume as great a weight of turnips per day as the quarter weight of their mutton; that is, if a sheep weighs 80 pounds of mutton when dead, the same sheep will have consumed about 20 pounds of turnips per day while fattening, if no other food was given to it, and if it had as many as it could eat. Fattening cattle consume about the same quantity in proportion to their weight; thus, if an ox weighs when dead 8 cwt. of beef, it will while fattening have consumed about 2 cwt. of turnips per day, if no other food was given to it, and if it had as many turnips as it could consume.

From the above facts, we learn that an acre of turnips weighing 20 tons will keep in a fattening state 12 1-2 sheep, weighing 20 pounds per quarter, six months from the 20th day of October till the 20th day of April; but if the sheep are kept in a store state, the same acre of turnips may keep 16 sheep for the same period.

Now, from the above facts, let us see what loss we sustain from not producing a good crop of turnips.

The increased value of the 12 1-2 sheep which an acre of turnips will keep for 6 months, in a fattening state, we cannot reckon at less than 13*s.* per head; this is after the rate of 6*d.* per week per head, or 16 store at 10*s.* per head - - £8 2 6

There is also the loss of the manure (dung and urine) which the sheep would have made from the consumption of 20 tons of turnips; this must be equal to 15 tons at 5*s.* per ton, or if we take the opinion which farmers have of the value of the fold, which is, that 200 sheep will, during the night, in a week, go over an acre, and that this is worth £1 10*s.*, this folding will be equal to 325 sheep for a week, both night and day,

Brought forward £8	2 6
instead of 200 sheep at night only; after this rate the manure would be worth	4 16 0
£12	18 6

Thus a clear loss of £12 18*s.* 6*d.* per acre, is the result of a failure in our crop of turnips.

But although we have now come to the end of our course, with a loss of £12 18*s.* 6*d.* per acre, during the course of four years yet the evil does not terminate here; for it cannot be expected that the land will be in so good a state for the production of a crop of turnips now, as it would have been had a good crop of turnips been produced on it four years ago, and by their consumption on the land, leaving such a quantity of manure of the most excellent kind. There is, therefore, not such a prospect of your getting a good crop of turnips now as you had four years ago when you failed. The evil is therefore perpetuated, and a diminution of the productive powers of the land is the result; and all this evil has arisen from your failing to produce a good crop of turnips."

From the same.

SAVE YOUR MANURE.

"The real value of manure to a farm seems not to have entered your head; for had you a right idea of its value, one would have thought that you would be more anxious about its increase and more careful of it, so as to prevent it from running to waste; for we have seen dung-hills on the road side with the rich liquid manure running out of them into the ditch, or sinking into the rock; we have also seen them covered with docks, nettles, and every kind of weed, and we have seen a stream of water, in wet weather, from the yard, carrying off all the most valuable parts of the manure, without any attempt being made to stop it, or to mix it with the earth, &c.: this is a very common case all over the country. It would be difficult to calculate how much is lost yearly throughout the country by inattention to this subject; perhaps a quarter, if not one third, or even a half of the value of all the dung, is thus allowed to go to waste, thus exhausting the soil by negligence, instead of increasing its productiveness by attention to the subject.

The old maxim that 'muck is the mother of gold,' conveys a truth which you really seem to have lost sight of, but which I hope you will be more familiar with for the time to come, as it is for your own pecuniary advantage, for without manure we seldom succeed in procuring good crops of any kind, and with a liberal supply of it of a good quality, properly applied, we can produce the most luxuriant crops of every kind, you should therefore use every means in your power to increase its quantity and improve its quality, and make every exertion to produce the largest quantity per acre of those crops which by their consumption with sheep on the land, or with stock in the house or yard, will return the greatest quantity of so valuable an article."

The farmer with no inheritance but health, with no riches but industry, and with no ambition but virtue, is the sole king among men, and the only man among kings.

Resolve to perform what you ought, and perform without fail what you resolve.

THE FARMER'S ALMANAC FOR 1842.

This good old farmer's companion, by Robert B. Thomas, again makes its annual appearance, and among all the works for telling us of the changes of the moon, the times of the tides, and the risings and settings of the sun, there is none that we like better than Thomas's. For *fifty years* the author has annually furnished his manual for the farmer, and his remarks upon the length of time he has been an almanac-maker, are well worth a reprint:

"Fifty Years Ago! It is just fifty years, Friends and Patrons, old and new—we know not which are the most numerous or the most kind, you who have gone hand in hand with us for half a century, or you who have known us but a few short summers—it is just fifty years since we started our unpretending, but, as we trust, useful annual. Fifty years! It is a life by itself! In that time how many millions, who were, half a century ago, living, breathing and moving, full of hope, of young life, of energy and of vigor, have gone down to the silent grave! In that time, what countless millions of the human race have been called "to sleep the sleep which knows no waking!" It is now but a little over fifty years since the immortal Franklin, author of that quaint, but time-honored work, "Poor Richard's Almanac," died: he who "wrested the lightning from the heavens and the sceptre from the tyrant." Fifty years since, and the high and pure-souled Washington, one of the noblest characters that our country, ay! or any country has produced, was alive, directing with his wisdom, and giving, by his presence and counsels, new vigor to those energies which the people of these United States hardly dared to hope that they possessed!

Within fifty years, while we have gone on in the even tenor of our way, our blessed country has stretched upward, from the lithe and pliant sapling, to the strong and mighty tree, spreading abroad her majestic branches, giving shade and protection to all who have sought her shelter, and firmly establishing herself among the other nations of the earth, with a population increased during that time, from hardly four millions to seventeen millions.

Fifty years ago, and cities now full of thousands of souls, were the hunting-ground of the Indian, and covered only by the forest or swamp. Fifty years ago, and the city of New York contained but about 33,000 inhabitants; it has now 312,000. Boston then about 18,000; now 93,000. Philadelphia then about 40,000; now 260,000. Baltimore, which then had but about 13,000, has now 100,000.

Fifty years ago, and we had nothing of the gigantic wonders of steam; we had no boiling cauldrons traversing the land and water, puffing and groaning, and pulling or pushing enormous masses with fury along, now here, now there, as the master spirit which controlled them might dictate.—Fifty years ago, the worthy fathers and mothers of the present generation were willing to dress in their own homespun; the busy wheel was whirring by the kitchen fireside, the knitting needles were plied, and the wool woven in the house, and the finer fabrics dressed at the fulling-mill, which has given way to the spacious factory. The waterfall and steam engine, the improved spindles and other machines, manufacture now millions of yards, where fifty years since only hundreds were made, and that by the industrious and thrifty hands

of the mothers and daughters of the hardy farmers of those days.

With all the changes that have been going on in the great world, the course of our America has been "onward and upward." We have had as Presidents, our Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, father and son, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, and now Tyler. England has had her Georges III. and IV., her William IV., and now has her Victoria. France has had more changes, has been the scene of more violence and more exciting and terrible commotions than almost any other part of the civilized world, and from which, thanks to a kind Providence, we have been measurably exempt. Within fifty years, Russia and all the countries of the old world have had their changes, some natural, others startling and impressive. The South Sea Islander has become converted to the gospel—the whole continent of New Holland, fifty years since a barren wilderness, has been partly peopled. The Turk has recognized the Jew as a human being and a brother; he has exchanged dress with the Christian.

Within the past fifty years, science has done wonders for the human race; she has by her discoveries, the facilities she has created, the powers she has developed, added to the wealth and happiness of almost every class in our land. The farmer, among others, is indebted to her for his well constructed plows, his improved breeds of cattle and swine, new varieties of seeds and grain, as well as trees, shrubs and vines, and his improved implements of every kind, from the simple apple-peeler to the steam threshing machine. Domestic economy too has been indebted to science for implements to add to our convenience and comfort. Within the past fifty years, commerce has made brethren and friends of the remote inhabitants of the earth; the cause of peace has, as we trust, been progressing; that of philanthropy and temperance is rapidly advancing, and we trust as nations grow wiser, better acquainted, more civilized, that vice and ignorance will give place to virtue and knowledge, and the horrors of war to the quiet blessings of peace and good fellowship.

Though we have now accomplished what has seldom been done in this or any other country, as we believe, the getting up and publication for half a century of a manual, edited by the same person, even as unpretending as our modest and homely annual, we do not mean to rest here; should we be spared, we shall go on, as we trust, to a good old age, and though we may not reach the 100th number of the "Old Farmer's Almanac," yet we shall endeavor to improve as we progress, and continue to unfold our yearly budget to our patrons as long as Providence permits, hoping always to meet them with a smiling face, and that they will not be disposed to cut our acquaintance, as a modern dandy would a rusty cousin from the backwoods, because we look, as we pride ourselves in looking, a little old-fashioned, a little too independent to change our dress for each new-fangled notion—a little "t'other side of fifty."

Friends and Patrons! The form of the editor who has jogged along side by side with the older ones of you for fifty years, will, with many other forms now full of life and vigor, before another half century, be crumbling in the dust! The world that now seems so joyous, will ere that time have passed away from many millions now alive, it may be from the reader as well as from us; and if so, may we receive the reward of the pure in heart, may our sins be forgiven us, and may our virtues be held in fond remembrance by those who have best known us on earth, and may we pass to our final account as those

"Who wrap the drapery of their couch
About them, and lie down to pleasant dreams!"

ROBERT B. THOMAS.

From the Albany Cultivator.

FATTENING ANIMALS.

There are some rules which may be advantageously adopted in feeding animals, which however obvious they may be, are too often passed over or neglected. Some of these will be specified—and

1st. *The Preparation of Food.*—This should be so prepared, that its nutritive properties may be all made available to the use of the animal, and not only so, but appropriated with the least possible expenditure of muscular energy. The ox that is obliged to wander over an acre to get the food he should find on two or three square rods—the horse that is two or three hours eating the coarse food he would swallow in fifteen minutes, if the grain was ground, or the hay cut as it should be—the sheep that spends hours in making its way into a turnip, when if it was sliced it would eat it in as many minutes—the pig that eats raw potatoes or whole corn, when either cooked, could be eaten in one quarter of the time now used, may indeed fatten, but much less rapidly than if their food was given them in the proper manner. All food should be given to a fattening animal in such a state, that as little time and labor as possible, on the part of the animal, shall be required in eating.

2d. *The Food should be in abundance.*—From the time the fattening process commences, until the animal is slaughtered, he should never be without food. Health and appetite are best promoted by change of food, rather than limiting the quantity. The animal that is stuffed and starved by turns, may have streaked meat, but it will be made too slowly for the pleasure or profit of the good farmer.

3d. *The Food should be given regularly.*—This is one of the most essential points in feeding animals. If given irregularly, the animal indeed consumes his food, but he soon acquires a restless disposition, is disturbed at every appearance of his feeder, and is never in that quiet state so necessary to the taking on of fat. It is surprising how readily any animal acquires habits of regularity in feeding, and how soon the influence of this is felt in the improvement of his condition. When at the regular hour the pig has had his pudding, or the sheep its turnips, they compose themselves to rest, with the consciousness that their digestion is not to be unseasonably disturbed, or their quiet broken by unwonted invitation to eat.

4th. *The animal should not be heedlessly intruded upon between the hours of feeding.*—All creatures fatten much faster in the dark than in the light, a fact only to be accounted for by their greater quiet. Some of those creatures that are the most irritable and impatient of restraint while feeding, such as turkeys and geese, are found to take on fat rapidly when confined in dark rooms and only fed at stated hours by hand. There is no surer proof that a pig is doing well, than to see him eat his meal quickly and then retire to his bed, to sleep or cogitate until the hour of feeding returns. Animals while fattening should never be alarmed, never rapidly driven, never be fed at unseasonable hours, and above all things, never be allowed to want for food.

BEETS FOR CATTLE.

As experience, and not speculation, is what farmers need, I will give my observations in feeding beets to my cows during the two past winters.

In 1838, I put up about 300 bushels of mangel wurtzel beets, 100 bushels of turnips, and some potatoes, for the purpose of experimenting in feeding my cattle through the winter. I knew nothing but what I learned from books, as I was acquainted with no farmers (nor am I yet,) who fed with roots. At first I was at a loss to know how to feed them—whether in a raw state or cooked—but having determined to try both plans, I commenced the work, and each did well. Young animals are peculiarly fond of the raw beets, and thrive astonishingly on them; but for cows that give milk, they are better boiled, particularly if a steamer can be used in the process. Though milk cows should have raw beets once in every two or three days if grass cannot be had.

The turnips and potatoes were given precisely as the beets: but I could not determine that either had the preference over the other, as the cows gave about the same quantity of milk, and their condition did not seem changed by either. In feeding the same animal with beets, it was easily told that one third less than of the turnips or potatoes would make them give the same quantity of milk, of better quality, and they showed better keep. The beets made the milk better, the butter better, and the cows look much better. On one half bushel of beets per day to each cow, without straw, and a little meal or bran mixed in, they continued in good condition through the winter, gave as much milk as in the summer, and the butter was full as good as in May.—*Western paper.*

CAUSES OF THE DECAY OF TURNIPS.

The following is submitted to the opinion of all that are interested in the inquiry made in the first number of the present volume of the New Genesee Farmer, which is for the cause of the decay of ruta baga turnips.

I have come to the conclusion that early sowing in warm seasons, will lead to the true cause. When turnips are forward in the season, they fail for want of sufficient moisture during the extreme warm and dry weather, which affects the heart or centre of the turnip, and commences the decay, which first appears by the top turning yellow when the outside appears sound and healthy. This effect is produced on large turnips, when small ones will escape. Another cause may sometimes be observed. After the turnip is nearly matured, wet weather will produce a new life, and cause them to crack open, and during warm weather, water standing in the crevice will cause the decay.

It may be well to state, that the turnip and cabbage tribes flourish best in a climate something cooler than the summer in this section, and that warm, dry weather is equally injurious to both. Therefore, the time of sowing should be delayed as long as possible, and have them mature before the winter too nearly approaches, unless some is wanted for early use.—*Genesee Far.*

If we read the history of disorders, we are astonished that men live; if of cures, we are still more astonished that they die.

CROP OF CORN-STALKS.

Permit me to mention an experiment made by myself at Washington, on the subject of fodder.—Noticing the statement made in the French periodicals, that the stalks of corn (maize) contained one half as much saccharine matter as cane, and knowing that my ancestors made their molasses during the revolutionary war from these stalks, I sowed four and a half bushels of common corn, broadcast, and harrowed in the same. This labor was easily performed by a single man with a team (including the plowing) in a day. Having soaked the corn in saltpetre water, it took a rapid start, overtopped the weeds, and covered the ground with a forest of stalks. When fairly tasselled, I cut the same, which I fed to cattle, horses and hogs, both green and dry. If fed to swine after being cured, it was cut and fermented with chop or bran. Being anxious to ascertain the quantity, I measured a few square feet of the stoutest. I found I had 5 lbs. of green fodder per square foot; this may not seem incredible, and it is probably less than what would grow in rich lands at the West; if, however, we consider there are 43,560 square feet in an acre, we shall obtain 217,800 lbs., equal to 108 1-2 tons of green fodder!

I cut the first crop the early part of July, and plowed and sowed the same land again, and took a second crop two thirds as large, and even tried a third on the same land, but it did not reach over ten inches before the frost seized it. Persons who have only a small patch of ground may try this experiment to advantage, and fill their barns with fodder.

In curing stalks, it is recommended to place the small end upon the ground, with the butts upward, to guard against the absorption of moisture from the wet ground. Whoever will try the experiment of cutting flowers, and putting some on damp flannel, or into water, and hanging up others in the sun, will see the advantage of curing fodder in the way I have mentioned. Should any fear the stalks would not stand upon the small end, a few rows could be left to support the remainder.—*Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.*

FENCING AT THE WEST.

The usual mode of fencing at the West is to make a *Virginia* or *worm fence*. This is made eight rails high, with a stake and a rider, equalling ten rails to a pannel. This construction loses of course much ground in the *angles*, which furnish a nursery for weeds to endanger the fence by conflagration from the annual prairie fires; much is lost in timber by not taking a straight line, and the size of the rails of a Virginia fence is much heavier than is required for post and rail fences. Late improvements in boring posts and sharpening rails, have greatly reduced the kind of fence adopted at the East, where the wants of society have converted the woodlands into prairies. Transportation of fencing materials is rarely carted so short a distance at the East as is necessary for the western settler at present. Posts can be cut and split (the wood taken standing, the value of which is nominal, where heavy timber can be bought at $4 or $5 per acre,) for 50 cents per one hundred; rails can be split for 62 1-2 cents per one hundred. Not only is one half to two thirds the timber saved by adopting post and rail fence, but in *carting* (a serious item,) the same advantage is gained. A saving is effected by throwing up a mound, by running the common plow on both sides of the fence; with longer mould-boards it is believed that a ditch 18 inches deep, making an elevation from the bottom of 2 1-2 to 3 feet, may be made in this manner. Two planks placed at an angle of 18 to 20 degrees, and 12 feet long, will answer the purpose. One plank should run straight in the furrow made by the plow; the other should be wider, say 12 to 16 inches, placed at the above angle; a brace in the rear will suffice; handles can be attached to guide and press the scraper. The following directions are given in laying out the ditches: Measure off eight feet three inches, plow the two parallel furrows at this distance, throwing the furrows both on to the eight feet three inches; plow two furrows on each side, then take the scraper and thus proceed: first plow and scrape until the embankment is completed, which will be in six rounds, that is, six passages on each side; on a section line, two horses would easily make one mile of ditch per day; the angle of the ditch may be about 40 degrees; the angle should be such as the other side of the bank will readily turn over. One horse succeeded perfectly in my experiment at Washington with the new ditcher. I hope others will be profited by my improvements, if such they shall be deemed to be.—*Ibid.*

ON SMUT IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Mark-lane Express:

Sir—Smut in wheat is most probably occasioned by the attack of a small worm or grub, produced in the dung used for manuring the ground. It seizes on the root of the wheat when the plant is starting into ear, and by feeding on the sap vessels which convey nourishment to the ear, and thereby extracting the juice requisite for perfecting the grain, causes the production of smut. And this mischief extends to such of the grains in the ear as immediately derive their nourishment from the particular vessels in the root, which have been exhausted or impoverished by the worm.

The use of the pickle or preparation hereafter described, has been found an effectual remedy for preventing this evil; its ingredients rendering the seed wheat so nauseous as to deter the worm from attacking the root. And it must also be remarked that it is equally efficacious in preventing the fly from injuring young turnips by feeding on the seed leaf; for if the turnip seed be also prepared or pickled agreeably to the following instructions, the fly will make no attack on it—the seed-leaf in some measure partaking of the offensive nature of the preparation. The *quantity* of the following ingredients may be suited to the purpose of the grower; but the due *proportion* of each ingredient must be carefully observed:

Copperas, 3 oz.; train oil, 2 quarts; oil of turpentine, 1-2 pint; old chamber ley, 1 gallon; balsam of sulphur, 3 oz.; nitre, 3 oz.; bullock's gall, 1 quart. Bruise and squeeze therein 12 heads of garlic, and add as much soot as will make it thick and ropy. When all are mixed, pour in two quarts of bay salt.

The longer these ingredients are mixed before being used, the better; indeed they must stand for a week before the pickle is used, as their immediate application would defeat the intended object.

The seed wheat or turnip seed must be steeped in this liquor six or eight hours, then taken out and thickly coated with the following composition:

Ashes, 1 peck; soot, 1-2 peck; lime, 1-2 peck; brimstone in powder, 1 lb. All mixed well together, sifted through a fine sieve to cover a flat board or table, and the seed after being steeped, to be dropped through the sieve thereon, and mixed or rubbed so as to have as thick a coating as possible.

It may be remarked, that good old dry wheat answers better for seed thus prepared, than new wheat. I am, sir, yours, &c.

An Annual Subscriber.

From the Vermont Chronicle.

A VERMONT OAT CROP.

Mr Tracy—I noticed in your paper an account of Gov. Hill's oat crop this season; and if any man had produced more, he was invited to communicate the fact.

I will give you a brief statement of my oat crop, on the same number of acres, (four.) As he gave his manner of cultivation, I will give mine, as they differ in some respects.

Our lands were under about equal state of cultivation, to begin with. In the season of 1839, my land was plowed up in the sward. In the month of May, 1840, it was plowed and thoroughly harrowed; then twenty loads of good manure were spread to the acre, and all plowed in to the depth of four inches, and harrowed down smooth. Then the four acres were planted to potatoes; and I harvested 977 bushels from the lot. In the spring of 1841, the land was plowed once, and I sowed 16 bushels of oats upon the four acres. The oats stood up remarkably well; but few lodged; and I think the cause was, that we had no rain to limber or burthen the stalk after the oats began to fill. The piece was reaped, and the oats bound in very large bundles—so large that it was difficult in many instances to stook twelve bundles in a stook. I had them stooked in that manner for the purpose of counting correctly; and the result was *five hundred and eightyeight stooks*, of twelve bundles to the stook.

If New Hampshire has beaten Vermont on oats this year, let us know it, and we will try them next season. DRANCES JUNE.

Brandon, Vt., Oct. 4, 1841.

Note by the Editor of the Chronicle.—Gov. Hill's crop from four acres was 275 stooks, 12 bundles to the stook—rather more than *half* the number of Mr June's. We should like to know the number of bushels in each.

Remarks of Gov. Hill upon the above.

We acknowledge Mr June's crop of oats to be as much larger than ours as the soil of Vermont, which makes the Green Mountain boys the greatest agricultural producers of the Union in proportion to population, is better than that soil of New Hampshire eastward of the Connecticut river.

We have threshed four loads of our oat crop, and we find the product ninety bushels, making at the rate of not quite seventy bushels to the acre. Our crop might have been somewhat larger if double the quantity of seed had been put upon the ground, and the oats had stood up firmly. Of this, although there was no severe rain to lay them, there would have been great doubt—for the rank stalks fell as it was where the pile of manure had rested the previous year. Besides, we encountered here, as we believe, one of the severest droughts ever known; and we have reason to think the drought this year did little or no injury to Mr June's crop in Brandon.

The quantity of the Brandon crop of oats would

seem to be incredible: if the bundles were the size of ours and as full heads, the crop could be hardly less than *one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre!* Practical farmers will be able to judge whether it be possible to obtain so much from an acre. Mr June sowed sixteen bushels of seed where we sowed only six bushels: there having been no rain to limber or burden the stalk after the oats began to fill, it is possible the same ground might have sustained more than double the quantity of oats upon our ground: it would, however, be impossible, as we think, for any ground to bear an equal burden in proportion to the seed sowed.

The editor of the Visitor travelled in the month of August, up the Connecticut river valley and through the county of Orange, into Washington and back through Windsor county, Vermont, when the drought in this part of the country was most severe. Beyond the region of drought, both in the valley on the New Hampshire side and upon the fine green hills of Vermont, to their very tops, we saw and admired the then growing oat fields. There were many highly cultivated fields about equal to our own—we saw no one field that we thought better.

The permeability and great strength of the Vermont soil on both sides of the mountains, makes it better for an oat or potato crop than any land we have ever seen. Immense crops of both have this year been raised in the north half of that State—enough surplus to purchase all the Genesee flour that the Vermonters may wish to use. Winter wheat is little cultivated in that State; and the spring wheat is so liable to attack from blight or the weavil, that the farmers do well not to risk many acres of wheat where the oat and potato crop is so certain. The soil of Vermont, without manure, gives for several successive years fine crops of both oats and potatoes. Peas are also easily raised, and are extensively used for fattening pork. The Green Mountain soil is in many places so fruitful in grass feed, that cattle, horses and sheep are raised at about half the labor and expense usually bestowed upon them in the towns nearer to the seaboard in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

If the Brandon crop of oats have mounted up to 150 or even 130 bushels to the acre, it will be such a crop as has been seldom witnessed in this or any other country.—*Farmer's Monthly Visitor.*

WINTERING SHEEP.

It is commonly considered more difficult to winter sheep, than most other domestic animals, and this is doubtless true to a certain extent. But in nine cases out of ten, the want of success is owing to bad management, which is generally misnamed *ill luck.* Sheep, in order to bear the winter well, should first of all be prepared for it, by being kept in good condition at the commencement. About the first of December, instead of being left to roam over the fields, to obtain food from the scanty herbage, they should be entirely fed on the preserved growth of summer. Little nutriment can be found in grass at this season—besides, what now remains should be left, to prepare it for an early and vigorous growth in spring.

There is one subject which has as yet received but little attention from our farmers—it is that of providing suitable sheds for the protection of sheep from the winter's cold. Now we are aware that many farmers consider this as wholly unnecessary, and believe that sheep, with their thick coats of wool, would be no more benefited by shelter than the down-clad animals of the arctic regions. But this is a great error. Who has not observed them, on the approach of severe weather, carefully seeking what feeble protection they could obtain from the storm, by the side of stacks, or under open fences? Would they do this, if it did not contribute to their comfort? Certainly not. Whatever, therefore, contributes to their comfort, demands attention, and whatever causes suffering to them, should be carefully avoided. But by constant exposure in open fields to storms and snow, they are almost constantly suffering in a greater or less degree, throughout the long months of winter. In those countries of Europe which grow large quantities of the finest wool, strict attention is given to this subject, and sheep are not only sheltered every night, but whenever the weather demands it during the day; and this is also said to be essentially necessary in preserving the quality and fineness of the wool.

There are various methods by which proper sheds could be cheaply constructed for this purpose: the following description from Arthur Young, may afford a useful hint to those who may wish to direct their attention to the subject:—"The late Gen. Murray's standing folds enclosed an area of 57 yards in length, and 20 broad, containing 1,140 square yards. Above 708 ewes were folded in it at night, and for that number it is more than a yard and a half for each sheep. All around it was a shed nine or ten feet wide, and also across the middle, which latter was open on both sides. A rack of hay placed against the wall, which was boarded, surrounded the whole; and another, which was double, to be eaten out of on both sides, stood along the central shed; under the rack was a small manger, in which the food was given." In whatever way sheds are constructed, it is indispensably necessary that they be kept clean at all times: to effect this object, they should be frequently supplied with straw litter, which will absorb all excreted matters from them, and form valuable manure.

It is a mistaken notion that water is not necessary for sheep: the fact that they always drink when it is supplied to them, proves that it is needed for the performance of the animal functions, to which it is as requisite as in other animals. Experience has also proved the correctness of this.

Not only sheep, but all domestic animals which exist in numbers, should be divided into parcels or flocks and separated thus from each other; each flock to consist of those of nearly equal vigor and size; by this the weaker one will not suffer from the domination of the stronger, but will all feed alike and do well. Particular care should be taken that old, poor and diseased sheep be separated from the rest, so that they may receive more attention, better feeding and more effectual shelter.

Thus, by commencing the wintering of sheep in good condition—by sheltering them from the severity of the weather—by supplying them with water—by affording the weaker the additional protection they need—and above all, by intermixing dry food with a proper quantity of roots, (especially ruta baga,)—little difficulty will be experienced in sustaining them during winter in fine condition, without danger of the frequent losses, so often attributed to bad fortune only.

The following account of successful management of sheep, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, is taken from the Baltimore Farmer, and well explains the secret which many suppose the art consists in: "On Mr Barney's late visit to this city, I put the question to him, wherein consisted his superior management of sheep? He gave the following reply: He said a gentleman visited him not long since, and on going to his sheep yard and viewing it, asked him the same question. He showed at that time, from fifty ewes, upwards of sixty lambs, all lively and brisk, with a loss, I think, of three or four. The gentleman observed to him that he had his shed covered with dead lambs; and asked wherein the secret of breeding lay. Mr Barney observed to him, "you stuff your sheep with dry food?" "Yes, as much good clover and hay as they will eat," was the reply. "You give them no water, but suffer them to go out in time of snow, and eat it as they are disposed to do?" "Yes." "Then," said Mr Barney, "there lies the secret. Your sheep fill themselves with dry hay; they get no water; and they have not a sufficient supply of gastric juice to promote the digestion of the hay in the stomach; they cannot raise it to *chew the cud;* they lose their appetite, are thrown into a fever, and cannot bring forth their young—or they bring forth a feeble, starved lamb, that falls off and dies on the first exposure to the cold and rain. On the contrary, I take care to provide my sheep with good clear water in summer and winter. I feed them regularly with hay through the winter, and give them ruta baga and mangel wurtzel every day. The ewes produce me 120 per cent. increase in lambs. You cannot," says Mr Barney "get along without ruta baga and mangel wurtzel."—*Western Farmer.*

PLAN TO REMOVE STUMPS.

The Western Farmer and Gardener contains a communication upon the subject of removing stumps, and as the machinery is cheap, simple, within the means of every farmer's procurement, and, as we believe, will prove efficient, we copy the descriptive part of the paper:

"Procure a dry, red-elm lever, about twenty feet long, and about six to eight inches in diameter—a good stout log-chain, with two yokes of oxen; this is all the machinery that is necessary. The mode of operation is thus: Wrap the log chain around the stump a little above the ground, and make what is called a log hitch; lay the lever horizontally, on the ground, large end next to the chain and against the stump; make the other end of the chain fast to this end of the lever, drawing the lever tight against the stump; the cattle are hitched to the small end of the lever, and driven around the stump in a circle of which the lever is the radius. One revolution of the oxen around the stump will generally twist out the largest of them, but should not the power thus applied be sufficient to move the stump, the side roots may be uncovered and cut partly off; after this is done, the stump will be easily removed. You will find this plan much preferable to any 'patent stump extractor' that you may have seen puffed in the papers."

Influence of Colored Glass on Bulbous Roots. Put a bulb, as a hyacinth, narcissus, &c., into a white glass, and another into a purple glass: the latter will grow faster than the former; and if a pinch of salt or a piece of nitre be put into the water whenever it is changed, the brightness of the color of the flower will be considerably increased.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1841.

PREPARATION FOR WINTER.

The harvesting of the crops of the season is now nearly over. But there is much which the prudent husbandman may find to do after his crops are housed.

Protection of Cellar and Buildings against Cold.—Where embankments around the house or barn are needed, let them be made before the winter is fully upon you; this work is done more easily before the earth is firmly frost-bound; and when done, it puts the owner of his cellared stores at ease, so far as relates to the ingress of frost,—Not the cellars and house alone, but the barn also should be made as comfortable as possible. If one objects to keeping domestic animals *very warm*—and perhaps there is no benefit in *great warmth*—there certainly can be no sound objection to protecting them from currents of cold winds which sweep through the cracks on the sides of too many barns. This exposure to such currents, which blow upon parts of the body only, is more uncomfortable and more harmful than exposure to those which blow upon the whole body. We should be as willing that a cow should be exposed to all the winds which might blow upon her in an open shed as to take such as would come immediately upon her through a crack half an inch wide in the boarding of the barn. If you cannot make the boarding nearly tight in any other way, you probably can find means to batten. This may be done by tacking shingles, clapboards, or boards over the cracks around the leanto, on either the inside or outside of the boarding. If you have a little proper pride which makes you slightly ashamed to put them on the outside, where every passer by can see them—then put them within. This will add much to the comfort of your cows and oxen—and *comfort is very economical food.*

The Horse.—This animal does best in a warm stall in the cold winter nights, and a good blanket does him no harm. Indeed he will improve more in appearance by sleeping under a blanket, than by eating an additional quart of grain per day.

Pigs.—It is difficult to make them thrive unless they are protected from the cold. In a good warm cellar, store pigs will gain from 30 to 50 per cent. more during the winter months upon the same keeping, than they will in a common pig-pen above ground. Where a farmer keeps half a dozen store swine, their additional growth will pay him the interest on 150 dollars outlay in fixing for them a good warm cellar into which little if any frost shall enter. If this cellar shall receive the manure from the horse stable, the pigs will get from that an invigorating and nutritious warmth. Do the best you can to keep your pigs warm. Do it for *mercy's* sake—and do it for profit's sake.

Cows.—As soon as the nights grow quite cool, let your milch cows have shelter, either in the barn or in good sheds. Sensations of cold and shivering are never accompanied by a good flow of milk.

Manures.—The present month requires much attention to preparation for the winter's manure. Most farmers have now to clean out their barn-yards. The contents will be put in heaps in the field, where they may be mixed in the spring with fresh manure from the barn or hog yard, and then used for planting corn. Here, that is *in the open field*, they have a fine opportunity for throwing off all the liquids and gases, which might make them too powerful for the young plants; here, under the action of rains, and frosts and winds, they will become so effectually diluted, that no one need fear to apply them in the greatest profusion.—But if any one can so far depart from old usage as to preserve the strength of his summer manure, we will hint to him that it may be well either to leave it where it is, on the bottom of his barn yard until spring, or put it in as compact a heap as possible, and so cover it with leaves, straw, muck, soil or the like, as to preserve it from the weakening influences of the weather.

But by some the contents of the yard are destined to a different application. Their custom is to spread the summer manure upon their mowing lands.—They will put the compost in heaps a rod asunder in the field and leave it thus until the spring. We look upon this as rather slovenly. We prefer spreading directly from the cart. We prefer this, because in this way the dressing may be spread more evenly over the land. It is impossible, especially if the material lies in heaps on the field over winter, to avoid leaving more of the strength where the heap was dropped than on other parts of the land. If however the team is much wanted for other purposes, it may often be well to drop the top-dressing in heaps.

After the yard has been cleared out, it is to be forthwith covered over from six to twelve inches deep with the best material for compost which the farm affords. Leaves from the woods, muck from the swamps, soil from the roadside or something else, every good farmer will put in, for his cattle to trample upon and enrich during the winter months.—And those who can pile up or house some light substances which will not freeze compactly—and thus have them on hand to be scattered over the yard from week to week, will find this a better course than to put the whole in at once in the Autumn.—In the preparation of our own small barn during the past summer, we have contrived so that one corner of the cellar may be filled with meadow mud, and daily mixed with the droppings of the cattle and then worked over by the swine. If our protections against frost are sufficient, we expect to make manure with more success during the freezing months than is done on most farms. Should our plan be approved by our readers, they will take a hint and prepare to do likewise at the first convenient opportunity.

Autumnal plowing.—It is often recommended, and probably with sufficient reason, to turn up with the plow in Autumn, the lands which have been tilled during the past season. The mellowing and fertilizing influences of frosts upon the land when thrown into furrows, is greater we may suppose than if it is suffered to lie in the position it was in when the crop was taken from the field. This operation exposes the eggs of insects to the destroying action of cold. In some seasons—(open winters, with little snow and many freezings and thawings) the plowing of quack lands in the autumn will kill the quack grass. But in winters more steadily cold this grass lives and grows the more profusely the following spring for having been plowed.—We know of no process by which it can be killed but that of pasturing or feeding. It will all die out under the tongues and teeth of grazing animals, in the course of three or four summers. *Why*, we cannot tell.

Some prefer breaking up sward in the autumn that is intended for planting the following year. Others choose to break up late in the Spring. We have for several successive years, tilled where part of the field was broken up late in November, and the other part about the first of May. And so far as the amount of crop and the presence of worms goes, we have never been able to see any difference, though our attention has been directed to these points. The advice which our experience dictates therefore is, to break up such lands in the autumn if there is time to do it without neglecting other work that cannot be put off. For at this season of the year your team will do the work with less exhaustion than in May; and the having the work done in advance is an important step in facilitating the accomplishments of the Spring work.

If any farmer is bold enough to venture upon an experiment with the subsoil plow, a day or two in the autumn can on most farms be more conveniently devoted to this toilsome process, than the days of Spring. Where we used this instrument last May, our grounds were preserved by its use from any pinchings by the drought in summer, when all the contiguous grounds, suffered, though not severely. On the farm of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, in Wenham, which is under the management of Wm. R. Putnam, the sub-soil plow was run several times across through the centre of his cornfield and also through the centre of his carrot ground. We have watched the effects, and it is the opinion of all the workmen on the place, and we concur in it, that, each of the crops was improved quite perceptibly. Why not, Mr Editor, why not, as you ask us to measure crops and ascertain results with accuracy—why did you not measure and determine the exact benefit of subsoil plowing? Because the hail storm of June 30, was very irregular in thinning our growing plants. We could find no two, otherwise suitable pieces for measurement, on which we could suppose that the number of stalks or roots was any thing near equal.

PRESERVING ROOTS—ERRATUM.

In our account, Oct, 27, of Capt. Chandler's method of keeping roots in beds—we stated that he covered the pile with sea-weed or leaves to the thickness of a foot. This was a mistake—3 or 4 four inches is his depth. A foot he says would cause the roots to heat too much.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Exhibition of Fruits, Oct. 29th.

From M. P. Wilder—Bleeker's Meadow, Passe Colmar, Buffum, Duchess d' Angouleme, Beurre Diel and Glout Morceau Pears.

From Wm. Oliver—St Michael Pears.

From John Prince—a specimen of Corn—probably a new variety—of good promise.

For the Committee,

BENJ. V. FRENCH.

☞Mr C. W. JAMES, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (office and residence on Harrison street, east of Broadway,) is authorized to collect money and receive new subscribers for the New England Farmer and Horticultural Register. He will be assisted by H. M. Lewis, M. Meeker, and James R. Smith. Receipts of either will be good.

Worms in flower pots may be destroyed by watering the soil with lime-water. Too much must not be used, nor must it touch the plant. Powdered charcoal assists the growth of the Cactus family. Decayed leaves of a plant, just buried under the surface of the earth, form an excellent compost, on the homœpathic principle.—The leaf of the same plant is best for each.—*Extract.*

Twenty thousand bushels of potatoes have been purchased in this village for exportation, during the past week. As they bring two shillings per bushel, quick, when delivered here, farmers have thus carried into the country in one week, from the sale of this product of their farms, nearly *seven thousand dollars.*—*Hallowell Cultivator.*

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending Nov. 8.

Nov. 1841.		6,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	1	53	71	63	W.
Tuesday,	2	54	64	55	W.
Wednesday,	3	42	58	47	S. W.
Thursday,	4	36	50	49	S. E.
Friday,	5	43	49	43	N. W.
Saturday,	6	38	47	42	N. W.
Sunday,	7	35	44	36	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Nov. 7, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 2700 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 4800 Sheep and 555 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week. First quality, $5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, $4 50 a 5 25. Third quality $3 00 a 4 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—We quote Mess $4 25. No. 1, 3 12. No. 2, $2,50.

Stores.—Two year old $8 a 15. Three year old, $14 a 24.

Sheep.— Dull. Sales were made at the following prices, $0 75, $1 03, $1 25, $1 58, $1 88, $2 00, and $2 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle, 3 1-2 a 3 3-4 for sows, and 4 1-2 a 4 3-4 for barrows. At retail, 4 a 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $3 25 to 3 50 per bushel. Red Top 50 to 55 cents. Clover — Northern, 13c. — Southern, 10 c. Flax Seed, $1 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, *not a bushel in the market.*

FLOUR. There has been a fair demand for flour throughout the week. Sales 3000 bbls. Genesee, common brands, closing at $6 31 from vessels, and $6 37 from stores; fancy brands $6 44 a 6 50; 400 bbls. Georgetown, $6 37, 4 mos; 200 do. extra brand do, $6 50, 4 mos; 400 bbls. Fredericksburg mountain, for export, $6 44, 4 mos; 600 do. Philadelphia do do. $6 50, 4 mos; 200 do. Howard street, $6 37, 4 mos; 200 do. Baltimore Wharf, $6 37, 4 mos. It is understood that all the mills in western New York ceased grinding on the 6th inst. by mutual agreement, being about two weeks earlier than usual.

Baltimore Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 37 a 6 50—do. wharf, $6 37—do. free of garlic, $6 37 a 6 50—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $6 37 a 6 50—Fredericksburg, lowered, 4 mos. $6 37—Alexandria, wharf mountain, $6 31 a 6 37—Georgetown, $6 50 a 6 75—Richmond Canal, $6 37—do. City, $7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, So. side, $7 00—Genesee, common, cash, $6 31 a 6 37—do. fancy brands $6 44 a 6 50—Ohio, via canal, $6 25—Indian Meal in bbls., $3 50.

GRAIN.—Corn—Northern, bushel 74 to 75—Round Yellow 72—Southern Flat Yellow 70—White do 61. — Rye Northern 75 to 78—Oats—Southern 48 to 50 — Northern 52 to 54.

PROVISIONS. The sales of new Beef consist of 10 or 1200 bbls. Mess, at 9 a $9 25 per bbl; 600 bbls. were taken by one dealer from another, on speculation, at $9 per bbl., 3 per cent. off for cash. The sales of pork have been at some reduction on late quotations; and by auction, to-day, 26 bbls. Mess $9 25 a 9 37; 74 do. prime, $7 per bbl. 4 mos; 40 bbls. Western Prime Beef, ordinary, $2 60, cash.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. $9 00 a 9 25—Navy—$8 00 a 8 50—No. 1 $7 00 a 7 50—do Prime $5 25 a 5 50—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $13—do Clear $12—do Mess $9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 50—do Mess from other States $9 00 a 10 00—do Prime $7 00 a 8 00—Clear $12 00.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 20—Eastern Screwed $17 to 18.

CHEESE—Old 4 to 6 c.—New 5 to 7.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

The transactions in this article have been to a fair extent without any change on prices. The supply of most descriptions is equal to the demand. The stock of pulled is rather limited. An import of 40,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, the last importation, has been sold, price not public—the precise terms not being definitely settled at the close of the present report.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 48 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 40 a 42—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 38—1-4 and common do 30 a 33—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 27—Do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 35 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30—No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

DUTCH BULBS.

The subscribers would inform their friends and customers that they have just received a splendid assortment of Dutch Bulbs, consisting of double and single Hyacinths of all colors, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Gladiolus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Tulips, double and single, Iris, &c. &c., warranted to be of fine quality. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 10.

BUCKTHORNS WANTED.

The subscribers would like to purchase 10,000 Buckthorn plants, 3 years old. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nov. 9.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

Brighton, near Boston,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,—5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenuous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. Breck & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,

J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, Oct. 27, 1841.

CAMBRIDGEPORT NURSERY.

SAMUEL POND has for sale, at his Nursery, Columbia street, Cambridgeport, Mass. a choice assortment of *Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roots and Vines.* Among them are the best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach Apricot, Grape Vines, Asparagus Rhubarb, Pear Stocks, Apple do., Plum do.; Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. &c. Trees of an extra size always on hand.

All orders left at the Nursery, or at JOSEPH BRECK & CO.'S Boston, will be filled the succeeding day, carefully packed, to go with safety to any part of the country.

Oct. 27 6w

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick, Nonhntum Hill,

Of Peach and Pear Trees, of Plum and Cherry Trees a collection unrivalled in any former year for extensive numbers of fine trees, of those most highly productive, and valuable, of new and finest kinds.

Gooseberries of first quality, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, Apricots, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, &c. &c.

The new abridged and descriptive Catalogue for 1842, which is now in preparation, will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. Splendid varieties of Double Yellow Harrison and other Roses, of Tree Pæonies, of Herbaceous Pæonies, and other flowering plants—of Double Dahlias, &c. Rhubarb of first rate newest kinds, Cockspur Thorns, &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly attended to; and Trees when so ordered, will be securely packed in matts and moss for safe transportation to all distant places, by land or sea, and delivered in the city free of charge for transporting by the wagon which is sent thither daily, or orders may be left at the Stand at No. 44 Congress st, Boston,

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston, Oct. 6, 1841.

eptDi Oct. 27

WALKER'S TULIPS.

For sale by the subscribers a fine assortment of Walker's splendid Tulips from $1 to 3 per doz. Also, Crown Imperials, Narcissus, Hyacinths, &c.

Oct. 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FRANCONIA RASPBERRIES.

For sale a few hundred fine plants of this celebrated Raspberry Inquire at this office. 3w Oct. 13

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

Pure Sperm Oil.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1s1y

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1s1y. Nov. 17.

L'ETANG LIME.

Farmers in want of Lime for Agricultural purposes will find it greatly to their advantage to try the St. George Co's. L'Etang Lime, said to be superior for that purpose to any other ever yet introduced. For sale by DAVID DAVIS, over the Hope Insurance Office, State St., Boston.

Sept. 8. 3m

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda,

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tying up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

TRANSPLANTING.

The autumn is prefered to the spring by many nursery men and orchardists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Pears and Plums. The present is a less busy season than the Spring, and those who intend to purchase trees can probably get a better article and obtain it with more dispatch now than next April. The frosts have already been sufficient to destroy the folinge, and the operation of transplanting may be done with safety.

We can supply extra fine Apple, Pear, Plum, and other sort of fruit, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices, and pack to send with safety to any part of the Country. All orders faithfully attended to.

Oct. 27. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

TO THE HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

On reading his beautiful poem on the "Wants of Man."

BY COROLLA HYACINTHE BENNET.

Your *wants*, dear sir, will seem but small,
When they're compared with mine;
My single *want* outweighs them all—
I *want a soul like thine.*
For a'l the *wants* that you may find,
And yet ten thousand more,
Can never satisfy a mind
So filled with wisdom's store.

I want a *soul* that in a span,
Can grasp the orbs on high;
The only essence of the man,
That is not doom'd to die.
I want a *place* in yonder sky,
Where you and I may meet,
To sing the praise of God on high,
And worship at his feet.

"You *do not* "*want* the voice of praise;"
It follows you behind—
You will be thought, in future days,
The friend of human kind.
And after ages, as they rise,
Exulting will proclaim,
In choral union to the skies,
Their blessings on your name.

September 18th, 1841.

HINTS TO PARENTS AND THE SCHOOL-MASTER.

The following excellent hints are from a work entitled "The Economy of Health," by James Johnson, of London, one of the most eminent physicians of the age. He is speaking of what he denominates "the second septenniad" of human life, embracing the period of youth between the ages of 7 and 14 years:—

"SCHOOLS. It is in this septenniad, which may be styled *par excellence*, the scholastic, that the seeds of much bodily ill and moral evil are sown. In this, and often in the latter part of the first septenniad, the powers of the mind are forced, and those of the body are crippled. The progress of civilization, literature, science and refinement has rendered this state of things unavoidable. It may be mitigated, but it cannot be prevented. Knowledge is power. Bodily strength is now of little use in the struggle for power, riches and fame: mental acquirements and endowments are now all in all.

Those who are likely to mix much with their fellow-creatures during their sojourn in this world, had better begin to do so in a public school. Knives are sharpened by being rubbed against each other: so are intellects. The flint and the steel will not emit sparks unless they come into collision: neither will brains. The coldest marble and the basest metal will glow with heat by friction; and the solid oak will burst into flame by the same operation. The emulation of the school room will call energies into action that would otherwise lie forever dormant in the human mind.

Whether the scholastic institutions be large or small, public or private, one radical evil is sure to pervade the system of education pursued therein; namely, (and I cannot repeat it too often,) the disproportion between exercise of the mind and exercise of the body—not merely as respects the sum total of each species of exercise, but the mode of its distribution. The grasp at learning is preternatural, overreaching and exhausting. The lessons imposed on youth are too long; and so, of course, are the periods of study. The consequence is, that the lesson is not got well, because it is learned amid languor and fatigue of the intellect. The grand principle of education is, or ought to be, the rapid and the *perfect* acquisition of small portions of learning at a time, the punctual premium being the interval of play. In this way, the idea of knowledge would be constantly associated with that of pleasure; and each impression on the juvenile mind being vivid and distinct, would consequently be lasting.

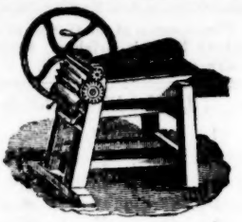
But if the periods of study in the first years of the second septenniad, were reduced in length, as well as in the whole daily amount, I am far from thinking that the sum total of elementary learning acquired during the scholastic septenniad would thereby be diminished. What is lost in letters will be gained in health; and this profitable exchange may enable the youth to sustain those increased exertions of the intellect which devolve on ulterior stages of scholastic and collegiate discipline. It is to he remembered, also, that a majority of pupils are designed for other than the learned professions, and to them a *modicum* of health is often of more value than a *magnum* of literature.

No public school should be without a play-ground; and no play-ground without a gymnasium of some kind, for the lighter modes of athletic exercise. The swinging apparatus at the military asylum in Chelsea, (Eng.) seems well calculated for effecting that combination of active and passive exercise, so peculiarly adapted to the human frame in the present state of civilization and refinement. We have more mind and less muscle than the Lacedæmonians; and therefore art must accomplish what strength fails to do. It is in a more advanced period of life that passive exercise is to be preferred to active: in the second septenniad, the latter should have the preponderance. In all gymnastic exercises, however, great regard should be paid to the constitutions of individuals. There are some youths, with whom disposition to affections of the heart and great blood vessels prevails; and to these, all strong exercise is injurious. Those, also, who are predisposed to pulmonary complaints, must be cautious of athletic exercises."

THE REIN DEER. The speed of the rein deer is very considerable, and his power in supporting the fatigue of a long journey, very great. His pace, ascertained by an experiment over a short distance, is nineteen miles an hour. Remarkable anecdotes are told of the swiftness with which rein deer journies have been performed. In one instance, in 1699, an officer who carried the news of an invasion from the frontiers of Norway to Stockholm, went with a single rein deer and sledge, a distance of 840 miles in 48 hours—averaging 17 1-2 miles per hour. The faithful animal dropped down dead at the end of his journey.

He that will not permit his wealth to do any good to others while he is alive, prevents it from doing any good to himself when he is dead; and by an egotism which is suicidal, cuts himself off from the truest pleasure here, and the highest happiness hereafter.—*Lacon.*

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Stanley's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outsides may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H WILLIS', No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CORDIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

LACTOMETERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

PRINCE'S NURSERIES AND GARDENS.

The New Catalogues are now ready for distribution *gratis* to all who apply, *post paid*, per mail. They comprise an immense assortment of Fruits and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, and Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, and Dahlias, Green House Plants, Garden Seeds, &c., all of which are now at much reduced prices.

Orders, per mail, to WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, will receive prompt attention. 4teow Sept. 8

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding. can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hun in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.